MAINE.

Governor Garcelon Defines His Position to the Herald.

NO BACKING DOWN.

The Bangor Arms To Be Removed at All Hazards.

REACTION OF SENTIMENT.

Fusionist Meetings at Fairfield and Lewiston.

SPEECH BY THE EXECUTIVE

Verbosity Taking the Place of Party Passion.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

AUGUSTA, Mo., Dec. 27, 1879. Governor Garcelon gave me to-night the following card for publication in the NEW YORK HERALD in answer to a request for an explanation:-

"AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 27, 1879. "To J. G. BENNETT, Editor of the HERALD:-

"The difficulty grows out of the fact that the Governor and Council confine themselves to constitu tional and legal provisions in tabulating and counting the votes as returned by municipal officers. The constitution makes certain things to be done by them imperative; the law supplements others, and our Supreme Court have given official opinions as to what is to be done under certain circumstances. Every year there have been defective returns rejected-that is, not counted-for noncompliance with constitutional or legal provisions. But this year, in addition to the usual occurrences in this direction, a sort of mildew or epidemic seems to have infected several of our larger cities. These returns are fatally defective, not only as would appear to an ordinary mind, but as decided by the rules laid down by our highest judicial tribunal. It is alleged, however, that by a law passed in 1877 the Governor and Council have authority to make alterations or amendments of the returns, but unfortunately for their claim that law, even constitutional as applicable to Senators and representatives, confines any correction of the returns to the record made in open town meeting, and in the cases where an attempt has been made for correction the record, if any existed, was found to agree with the returns. The simple and only question therefore is, Shall the Governor and Council follow the mandates of the constitution, the law and judicial decisions explanatory thereof, or in obedience to popular lamor violate their oaths of office, trample the conattitution under their feet and forfeit not only all self respect, but that which they have a right to claim both from friends and foes so long as they adhere to

the line of duty? Very truly yours. "ALONZO GARCELON." PEACE NOT YET ASSURED.

The letter addressed by Governor Garcelon to Lot M. Morrill in reply to the latter's proposition for an application to the Supreme Court has had the effect to allay public excitement somewhat, at least in this vicinity. Still, the feeling runs high on both sides, and the reports from other sections of the State have a decidedly warlike tone. The speech de. livered in Lewiston by Congressman Frye has sur prised everybody here by its extreme bitterness.

Mr. Frye was expected to take a more moderate pohe succeeded in inflaming the minds of his hearers and in stirring up their worst passions. In Damarie cotta General James A. Hall, himself an old artillerymen in the war of the rebellion, made a speech at an indignation meeting in which he declared himself ures would not suffice he was disposed to resor to the only remedy left to freemen to insure their rights-force. He said he was not in favor of bloodshed, "but if it must come," he said, "I ar not the man to shrink from the issue and let the responsibility rest where it belongs." A republican member of Congress said to your correspondent last night, in answer to a question as to what the future might bring forth, that he had not the slightest idea, "but," said he, "I would be gratified, not to say surprised, if a settlement of the present difficulties can be reached without bloodshed. I do not disguise my feelings in the least, and I am free to say I fear a bloody revolution." After a discussion of the whole situation, and a review of the events which have transpired since the declaration on the official count, he said that he did not think "the incendiary talk of public speakers tended to promote or incite

"All that is needed," he said, "to enrage any honest upright citizen, is a reading of the account of the doings of the Governor and Council. That will make any man's blood boil. I fully indorse the statement made by one of my republican colleagues that eight such men cannot be found outside th State's Prison as those who have perpetrated this This is very strong language, very plain talk, and it shows how strong the popular re ment is against the Governor and Council. "No exest and most unexperienced young lawyers who ever practised before a court would be as hamed to have been guilty of trying to justify such in field, or of the Sullivan or Goldsboro case, or the Burnham, Cushman case in Arocatook. For such cases there never was a parallel or a precedent. To read of them is all that is needed to excite an honest man's indignation, and speeches and editorials can only confirm and deepen the feeling which the con uplation of the facts inevitably creates." The HERALD correspondent called the Congressman's attention to the fact that a member of the Goverwhich he lives to-night in defence of the action of ecutive Department. He said, "What do the people intend to do with the fellow? Hang him, do you think?" "No," said your correspondent, "they will listen to his explanation." "Well, I hope they

Why, Senator Blaine, who has been credited with opposition to the present policy of indignation meetings and force, is a strong advocate of a popular

"Do you mean to say," I replied, "that Senator

seating of the Legislature colled by the Governor "I certainly do," he answered. "A short time ag

I heard him say distinctly, Let them come to Augusta—we will give them as warm a reception as they can desire.

"Are you sure Mr. Blaine said that?" "As sure as I am standing here," he replied. "I was listening to him." I give this story as it was told to me, without vouching for its truth, although I am inclined to think it is true.

WATCHING THE COVERNOR The Governor and Council met to-day for the first time since the stoppage of the teams containing the State arms in Bangor on Christmas Day. There was a good deal of excitement here over that affair, and considerable interest was felt in the possible action of the Executive Department. When the Governor dred people was at the depot. He alighted from the train and very deliberately walked to the carriage stand, where he entered a hack and drove directly to the Augusta House. crowd followed a portion of the way, but gave up the chase as the runners slid over the slippery snow and the carriage disappeared beyond the hill. tion as to what would be done. Would the Gover-nor back down? Would he, in the interest of peace, abandon the idea of removing the arms and simmu-nition to the capital? Would be trust the militia? Remembering that Governor Garcelon had stated in an interview with your correspondent that he fully and implicitly believed in the loyalty of the militia, policy of the Executive Department, I called at the State House this afternoon and sought a solution of the great conundrum. I did not see the Governor, but met a member of the Council, and him I in

"Do you intend to get those arms from Bangor?"
"Yes, sir," he replied. "I am in favor of going into Bangor and taking every bit of State property out of that arsenal, and I so voted in the Council.' "Is the Council agreed on that point?" I asked.

"What stops will be taken?"
"The Adjutant General was to-day notified officially that he must have them at Augusta by Monday night. He will be in Bangor to-night and will make his own arrangements for carrying out his orders."

I met another member of the Council and he said substantially the same thing. "We must have those cents." he said. "We have laid our hands o them and we must have them, cost what it may They must come to Augusta or we will resign. So t is decided that those arms will be removed, and in the mob again interferes there will be bloodshed,'

The publication of the Council's explanation of its action in the counting of the votes is followed the State, which tend strongly to create a reaction in public sentiment. ner and Council have taken the stump too, and are clearly stating the case to the people in all its legal and constitutional bearings. The Gov ernor made a speech at Lewiston to 3,000 people to-night, and Councillors Fogg and Brown addressed a large audience in the town of Fairfield. A meeting was also held in Bangor, the scene of the first attemp are gaining ground by the temperate tone of their speeches and their appeals to the people for the maintenance of law and order. Governor Garcelon makes friends every day by his dignified bearing and his refusal to recede from the position he assumed which, he claims, is backed up by consti tutional provisions and decisions of the Supreme Court. The Rockland Opinion has even hoisted his name at the head of its columns for the Presidency, urging, as his strongest claim, that he cannot be bulldozed. His letter to ex-Senator Morrill, published to day does not commit him to any particular policy. He merely states that he is willing to submit to the Supreme Court all questions not already adjudicated on and asks Mr. Morrill to specify the points he wishes to lay before that body. The reply to his note was ex pected to-day, but it has not been finished yet. It will be very carefully prepared, with the assistance of some of the leading republicans in this city Everything is quiet here to-night.

The following is a statement of the military prop erty held by the several companies of the militia at their armories and in the State arsenals, all of which is at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief :-Company A, First regiment, Portland-60 Springrounds of ball cartridges, calibre .45; 29 bayonet scabbards, 40 gun slings and a full set of camp utenails and uniforms.

Company B, First regiment-58 Springfield breech Springfield rifle-muskets and 40 bayonets, 100 gup slings, 200 metallic cartridges, with full equipments. Company C, First regiment-60 Springfield breech loading ritle-muskets, 60 bayonets with scabbards

Company D. First regiment, Norway-60 Spring field breech-loading rifle-muskets, 60 bayonets, 2,000 metallic cartridges, with camp utensils.

Company E, First regiment, Skowhegan-60 Springfield rifle-muskets, with bayonets; 1,750 ball artridges, calibre .50; 200 ball cartridges, calibre .45. Company F, First regiment (Capital Guards), Au--60 Springfield rifle-muskets, with bayonets; 2,500 ball cariridges, 200 ball cartridges, calibre .45. Company G. First regiment (Jameson Guards), -57 Springfield breech-loading rifle-muskets, with 50 bayonets, and 200 ball cartridges, calibre .50 Company H, First regiment, (Belfast City Guards)-Springfield muskets, with bayonets; 69 Spring field breech-loading rifle-muskets, with bayonets 2,350 ball cartridges, calibre .50.

Company I, First regiment (Crosby Guards), Hampdon-50 Enfield rifle-muskets, with bayonets; 200 ball cartridges, calibre .45.

Company K. First regiment (Hersey Light Infan try), Old Town-60 Springfield breech-loading riflenuskets, with bayonets; 1,300 rounds ball cartridges, calibre .50; 200 ball cartridges, calibre .45.

Montgomery Guards, Portland—70 Springfield

breech-loading rifles, with bayonets; 1,900 ball cartridges, calibro .50; 200 ball cartridges, calibre .45. deford Light infantry-60 Springfield breech loading rifle-muskets, with bayonets; 200 rounds ball cartridges, calibre .45.

Richards Light infantry, Gardiner-57 Springueld breech-leading rifle-muskets, with bayonets; 200 ball cartridges, calibro .45, and 1,000 cartridges,

Androscoggin Light Artillery, Lewiston and Auburn-Two 12-pound cannon, smooth bore; two carriages and limbers, two caissons and limbers, s sabres, 1,900 rounds ball cartridges, calibre .45; 40 cadet rifles, calibre .45, with bayonets; with all necessary accoutrements, horses, &c.

At the State Arsensl, Bangor, are stored for the use of the artillery four 3-inch rifled cannon, with carriages and limbers; four caissons, with carriages; 130 rounds canister shot, 172 round solid shot, 17 rounds shoukle shot and 17

are coming in rapidly from all parts of the State Supreme Court.

MEETING AT LEWISTON-HE REPEATS HIS

CASE-WHY THE COUNTING OUT WAS DONE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 LEWISTON, Dec. 27, 1879. In response to a call for a mass meeting to indorse the action of the Governor and Council in the canvassing of the returns of the vote for out en masse to fellow-citizen and extend to him a hearty greeting in

Senators and Representatives the citizens of Lewiston, Auburn and the adjacent towns this trying hour of his official duty. The meeting was presided over by Judge Nahum Morrill of Auburn, who made a calm and dispassion statement in regard to the meeting. He was followed B. Swan, representative elect from Poland, who made a most forcible and telling speech, pledg-ing the support of every loyal man of Androscoggin county for the maintenance of law and order, and the swift suppression of rebellious action, from whatever source it may come. F. B. Torrey, of Bath, said that all this sisting the constituted authorities of the State was failed in his attempt to bulldoze the Governor and Council, had now undertaken to buildoze the people. He asserted that if there had not been a persistent attempt to buy or bulldoze the voters in the last election the "will of the people" would have been expressed by a majority of 20,000 instead of 2,000. At this point of the proceedings into the hall, the immense audience rising and cheering vociferously as his tall figure moveup the hall. His appearance on the platform was the signal for another burst of applause. Resolutions were then read, setting forth the partisan and malicious purpose of the ropublican party in assailing the private character of the Chief Magistrate and attempting to sully his name by false and slanderous accusations and expressing the confidence of his fellow townsmen in his integrity. The resolutions referred to his self-sacrificing devetion to the wounded Union soldiers during the indorsed the action of the Gover and Council in canvassing the returns according party with bribery and fraud at the election and denounced the treasonable utterances and designs of their party leaders, and called on all loyal citi to support the constituted authorities of the State.

o support the constituted authorities of the State.

GOVERNOR GARCELON'S SPEECH.

I most heartly thank you for this expression of your confidence, not only expressed by your resolutions, but by your presence here this evening. A long life of nearly seventy years has been spent in this community, and if there has been any act of mine which can be marked as treasonable to my country or disregardful of its interests or in any respect in violation of law and order I am unconscious of it. I did not come here to-night for the purpose of apologizing for any act which has been done in regard to what has been alluded to as the "count of the votes," as returned by the municipal officers from your last election. (Applause.) The record will speak for itself. But it may be interesting forly out to know something of the history of this count, as it affects myself and the Council, from the time it was first mooted. Almost immediately after the election of the 8th of September the cry was raised that there would be unfairness in the count—that an attempt would be made to steal the State. I haven and the Council, from the time it was first mooted. Almost immediately after the election of the 8th of September the cry was raised that there would be unfairness in the count—that an attempt would be unfairness in the count—that an attempt would be made to steal the State. I happen to hold in my hand an extract from the Bangor Whig of the 17th of September, only eight or nine days after the election, where this announcement is made in a paragraph almost as devoid of meaning as a large portion of the despatches sent forward by the Associated Press. (Applause.) So far as the action of the Governor and Council was concorned in reference to the vote scarcely a word passed, certainly not in my hearing, in reference to the matter till near the end of Outober, when the question came up how the matter should be attended to, and it was decided at the meeting in October that the Committee on Elections should attend to the duty of tabulating and preparing the returns for examination prior to the next meeting, which was to be on the 17th of November. At that time no return, excepting the outside, had been seen by any one, as they were returned to the Socretary's office, when they were locked up in his safe, and no person-had any secess to them, either as mom-

one, as they were returned to the Secretary's office, when they were locked up in his safe, and no person-had any access to them, either as members of the government or from outside.

SPECIAL PLEADING.

When the Committee took charge of them the day after adjournment in October those returns were put in the hands of the committee and from that time till the 17th of November, as I am assured by the gentlemen of the committee, no person outside of their own members, no person connected with the government in any department, or outside it, had access to those returns, and every time they left the State House those returns were locked in the safe; and it required the two parts of a double key to open it. those returns were locked in the safe; and it required the two parts of a double key to open it, one part of which was put into the pocket of the chairman of the Committee on Elections and the other part into the hands of the Secretary of State, so that it was uttorly impossible for

those returns were locked in the safe; and it required the two parts of a double key to open it, one part of which was put into the pocket of the chairman of the Committee on Elections and the other part into the hands of the Secretary of State, so that it was uttorly impossible for either of these men to go to that safe and get these returns unless each was in the presence of the other. Between the last and 17th of November I was at home attending to the removal of my household, and during the week prior to the 17th of November I hardly saw a newspaper. I did not communicate with a single member of the povernment, and on the morning that I left my home for Augusta to attend to the meeting of the Board, preparatory to examining these returns, which I supposed had been tabulated, I was not aware of any excitement or trouble. I arrived in Augusta by the afterneon train, went directly to my chamber in the State House and had not been there five minutes before the announcement was made to me by the messenger that a committee desired to have a conterence with the Governor and Council. I replied, "Say to the committee, the Governor and Council are not in session. The hour for their convening has not arrived and tils doubtful whother there will be a quorum present." He came back with the Governor and council are not in session. The hour for their convening has not arrived and tils doubtful whother there will be a quorum present. "He came back with the Governor and Council have a conference with the Governor bingley immediately presented himself, and said he came in at the request of the committee to examine the returns for Senators and Representatives. "Why," said I, "the Governor, and Council themselves have not had an opportunity of seeing these returns. I do not know myself that they have been opened. He replied that must have been opened they were to be tabulated. I ropided if they have been opened. He replied that must have been opened they were to be content or two were reported correctly. Two gentlemen who were

solid shot, 17 rounds should shot and 18 rounds came shot and 18 rounds musket ball cartridges, great sand who is in the party secrets and who pretends to know whereof he speaks. He said that a fusion Legislature would never be scated without bloodshed. "The people," he continued, ware very much excited. They believe that a great wrong has been perpetrated. They believe that a great wrong has been perpetrated. They believe that a great wrong has been perpetrated. They believe that a great wrong has been perpetrated. They believe that a great wrong has been perpetrated. They believe that a great wrong has been perpetrated. They believe that a great wrong has been perpetrated. They believe that a great wrong has been perpetrated. They believe that a great wrong has been perpetrated. They believe that a great wrong has been perpetrated. They believe that a great wrong has been perpetrated. They believe that a great wrong has been perpetrated. They believe that a great wrong has been perpetrated. They believe that if the courts had been appealed to and a decision obtained there would be no reason and no cause for all this commotion."

"What do you think," I said, "is the sentiment of the leaders," he replied, "are somewhat divided, but the major portion believe that no stop should be made; that the people should stand up and assert their register even at the exponse of life and property.

The selectmen of the town of Danforth had the presumption to go to the cierk and demand that he change and correct the record. I have a letter from Mp Berry, the Town Cierk, saying that he was threatened with a fine and imprisonment unless he compiled. That is what comes of this amending records. Amend your records three months after the election and where is the result of any election. The rabulation was made upon the basis of the constitution as explained by the Court as far as possible, and if there is any one set of my lite in which I am conscious of having performed my duty without fear or favor. It is in the performance of this duty thus imposed upon me. The circumstances that have surrounded me have been unlayorable. I have in reality had to face a frowning world on account of the vituperation and slander heaped upon me for over a quarter of a century.

tion and slander heaped upon me for over a quarter of a century.

THE OLD FESSENDEN CASE.

Governor Garcelon alluded to the unfavorable comments upon the action of William Pitt Fessenden from a Lewiston pulpit at the time of the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and said that the very elergyman who hurled anathems upon him was obliged to publicly confess, three years after, that Mr. Fessenden was one of the most honest men ever known. Every method that could be devised has been brought to bear on me to induce me to change my line of conduct, not only by usual forms of sour faces and villidation, but also by threats of assassination. I received a letter last night warning me to be careful on my trip to Angusta, to watch the very food that I put into my mouth. This is only one of many similar letters from various parts of the State. I have faced more terrible guns than these paper bullets. I have slept where bullets whistled through the trees, and I am not to be frightened by these despicable threats. If I am to be assassinated for obeying the laws of the State, my life could be offered on no botter altar: it would cause more respect for the constitution than ever before.

The Governor's remarks were loudly cheered.

The Governor's remarks were loudly cheered. Mr. Neal, of Portland, made a brief speech, in which he named Governor Garcelon for the demo Solon Chase said he heard that the Governor was to speak here to-night so he harnessed up the black colt and came down. After hearing our good Governor it has popped into my head that the Governor has obeyed the law, as he understood it. The only trouble with the republicans is that they do not like to have the Governor administer their own medicine to them. The trouble is not with the man who enforces the law, but with the law. I do not blame the republicans for feeling bad. If the misfortune had come on our side of the house wouldn't we have howled? Counting out is no novelty to either party. This time the democratic buil has the republican ox. The greenback Legis lature will administer justice and keep peace be tween the two parties.

After the meeting a procession was formed, which marched to the Governor's residence with a brass band. The Governor was serenaded and he made another brief speech.

TWO OF GOVERNOR GARCETON'S COUNCILLORS EXPLAIN THEIR ACTIONS TO THEIR FRIENDS AT FAIRFIELD.

> [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] FAIRFIELD, Me., Dec. 27, 1879.

Three members of the Governor's council attended large meeting here to-night called for the purpose of expressing confidence in the Executive depart tion of the laws and the preservation of order. Owing to the excited state of public republican indignation meeting, it was feared that some disturbance might ensue, but nothing of the kind occurred. It was the first meeting of the kind at which any member of the Council was present, and the hall was packed to its ulmost capacity. Councillor Brown, who lives here, made a very elaborate address, in which he fully and effectively stated the points on which the Governor and Council rested their case. The explanation was very closely followed, and the audience seemed thoroughly satisfied with the statements submitted. He announced that he his associates needed none. They had merely followed the constitution in all their proceedings, and they invited the most searching investigation into each and every official act of theirs. The vote of this town had been thrown out on account of legal defects in the returns, and this he explained fully. Councillor Fogg, a some what noted greenback orator from Auburn, followed with a denunciation of the republican party for its twenty years' record of fraud and corruption. stole a Presidency," he said, "in the most barefaced manner, and now they are the first to cry fraud and theft. When you hear a man crying, 'stop thief,' you may make up your mind he has stolen something himsolf. But they say this is no justification of our actions. No, it is not, and we did not so regard it. and we do not so regard it now. But it ought to be sufficient to keep them still, to keep their mouths shut." Mr. Fogg read from the reports of previous can towns were counted in the returns from which were equally defective. "We," he said, "applied the same rule to all cases, asking not the politics of the men affected or the result which the application would produce." He warned the leaders of the publican party against the dangerons ten-dency of their incendiary talk, and served notice on them that the Governor and Council in the exercise of their constitutional duty would have the support of every loyal citizen in the State. About the arms in the Bangor Arsenal he said that they would be removed if they were to be dumped into the Kennebec River on their arrival in Augusts. This statement was received with cheers After the passage of a series of resolutions expressive or the sense of the people of the town the audience dispersed, with cheers for Governor Garcelon

MILITARY TALK AT BANGOR-WHAT THE COLO-NEL OF THE MILITIA THINKS-THE ARMS QUESTION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

BANGOR, Dec. 27, 1879. General Daniel White, who is now the Lieutenan Colonel commanding the First regiment of the Maine militia, was found in his room at the Penobscot Exchange this evening. The General, after passing through the late war unscathed, had the misfortune to break a leg a few weeks ago by falling down stairs, and still depends on his crutches. He is not a man given to much talking, but some ideas were gathered from his conversation. He has ont out a circular to the different companies of his but he declines to have it published, as he thinks the less said about the matter the better for the peace of the community. He has great confidence i reliability of his men and his officers. The first duty of a soldier is to obey, and he thinks they have learned that. It might be distasteful to some of them to be called upon under existing circumdices would interfere with the performance of their duty. Captain Flagg, of the Hampden company, who was also seen by your correspondent this even ing, shares General White's opinion. His company is one of the largest in the regiment, and with a greater proportion of veterals of the late war than most of the companies. Captain Flagg has no doubt that his men will do their duty. This will be a severe season in which to call out the militia. They are very poorly supplied with overcoats and good clothing, and in such inclement weather as this that it is the first thing of which a man thinks. General White believes that the present difficulty will have one good effect. will call public attention to the need of weil disciplined, well equipped militia, on which reliance can be implicitly placed in the hour of need. It seems to be conceded now that the coveted arms at the arsonal will be moved to Augusta. The next time the attempt is made there will be no resistance. There is a division of feeling as to this, to be sure. The re publicans are perfectly unanimous in their denouncing the way in which Thursday attempt was made as an outrage, but very few of them propose to carry their opposition any further. They generally concede that they ought to be stopped over Thursday no matter how great the provocation

Maine Militia has issued orders to various State companies to be ready for any emergency. The ex-

BELFAST, Dec. 27, 1879. Agreeably to a call signed by a large number of republicans a citizens' meeting to discuss "counting out" action was held this evening. The meeting was called to order by Dr. J. G. Brooks, Representative elect. Colonel William H. Fogor was chosen chairman and A. C. Sibley secretary. Speeches were made by several prominent citizens of this county and a number of letters were read. The general tone of the speeches, letters and resolutions were action of the Governor and Council, and while depreesting and disavowing all intention of resorting to erms, yet advise that every constitutional right should be maintained, and where set aside or overridden must be contested step by step, and final resort must be at the bar of public opinion as expressed at the polls in future elections.

SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNOR.

BELFAST, Me., Dec. 27, 1879.

A call headed "Law and order" invites the cititens of Bodast and vicinity who are in favor of sustaining the State authorities in the faithful dis-charge of their constitutional duty, and feeling that the treasonable utterances of the republican me ings should not be permitted to go forth as the sentiments of the people of Maine, to meet on Mon-day evening to give expression to their views in re-gard to the threatening aspect of our State affairs. Governor Garcelon is invited to attend.

A GREENBACK MOVE.

ROCKLAND, Dec. 27, 1879. The greenbackers have issued a call for a meeting of citizens at Farewell Hall, Monday evening, to give expression to their determination to vindicate the integrity of the constitution and laws, and to uphold the Executive of the State in the faithful discharge of his duty, and to rebuke the violent and incendiary utterances.

PEACEFUL CLERGYMEN.

PORTLAND, Dec. 27, 1879. The principal Protestant clergymen of Portla have united in a petition to the Governor to sak the advice of the Supreme Court in the present position of affairs. Episcopal Bishop Neely and Rev. Dr. Hill are among the signers.

ANTI-CLERICAL FEELING.

Considerable dissatisfaction is reported among several prominent democrats and greenbackers on ecount of the clergymen addressing the indigna-ion meeting on Monday night. There is much ex-citement here over the Bangor affair.

BANGOR PEOPLE COMING TO THEIR SENSES-WARLIKE NOTES FROM AUGUSTA. BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1879. The following was received from Bangor, Me., this

At a meeting of the Citizens' Executive Committee ast evening the following was adopted for publica-

To the Public:—In view of the spontaneous uprising of our citizens at the sight of arms and ammunition transported through our streets on Christmas Day, stealthly and without written authority for the purpose, on behalf of the Governor of the State, of consummating by force the threatened crime against the decision of the majority as expressed at the polls, the undersigned, an executive committee of citizens, at a meeting held this evening, were unanimously of opinion that while this uprising was but a natural expression of the indignation of our citizens, yet if our Governor shall see fit to persist in this remarkable and alarming purpose of gathering munitions of war for use against the people, the responsibility therefor may well be left upon him, and the law-abiding citizens of langor will do nothing that would incur any degree of responsibility for the deplorable consequences which may ensue from turning the capital of the State into an armed camp. We therefore feel assured that there is no disposition on the part of the people to resist the execution of any order lawfully given by the Governor for the removal from our city of any property belonging to the State.

ANOTHER VIEW OF AFFAIRS AT AUGUSTA.

ANOTHER VIEW OF AFFAIRS AT AUGUSTA. Another despatch from Augusta says :- "The bit rather than diminish. The Governor's letter to ex-Senator Morrill does not mean so much as at first sight it may appear to. He expresses a willingness to refer the points that have not already been adjucated upon; but it is understood that he believes these points are extremely few, and that he has a decision of the Court to back nearly every case. This leaves the hope for a peace-ful settlement through the Morrill plan decidedly a faint one. Though the attempt was ereditable it looks now as if nothing can prevent trouble on the assembling of the Legislature but a ow much chance there is of this one man can judge as well as another. Men who do not encourage vionight was not reassuring, and Congressman Reed thinks blood will be shed before the trouble is over The excitement in country towns and villages grows more rapidly than in the cities even. In one of them it is understood that there is an excellent prospect of mob violence to-night, but it may be will be numerous and few of the speeches conducive to peace. To-morrow's sermons will be more war like yet. Things are decidedly hot, considering that the mercury is below zero in the middle of the fore-noon."

NATIONAL GREENBACKERS DENOUNCE GARCELON AND THE COUNCIL-WHAT WILL PROBABLY BE DONE IN MAINE AND WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. 1

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1879. The National View, the organ of the national greenback party published in Washington, review-ing the situation in Maine, says in this week's issue:-"The democratic party was in a hopeless minority, powerless for good or evil in any effort it might make in the Legislature or out of it. But the democratic Governor, elected by an unfair construction of constitutional law, has, under the instigation of democratic leaders of doubtful political reputation, induced the Council, composed largely of nationals, to enter into an extraordinary and upprecodented means of canvassing and deciding the elec tion. And here comes the gravity of the matter, se far as nationals are concerned. The questions of law involved in this manner of canvass and count by the Governor are questioned by men of all parties and all shades of politics. The Governor himself at first appeared to be in doubt as to the means of determining and reversing the result of the elections, as appeared from the usual returns from the officers of he towns and cities. Such questions of law have been usually submitted to the Supreme Court of the State, and had that course been pursued in this case been acquiesced in. instead of that, the democrats, who had no other hope of retaining a shadow of strength in the Legislature or out of it, made of the Governor and Council willing instruments of at least an extra legal authority in the premises.

REPUBLICAN CLAIMS.

"And now the republicans claim a majority of the Legislature by the certificates of election from the towns and cities, and the united democrats and nationals claim a majority of the Legislature by the canvass of the Governor and the declaration of the Secretary of State, Now what will the national party gain by this result? A Governor is elected by means of as doubtful legality as that which involves the present administration of the United States. national party was created to purify the ballot box from fraud and the just odium of doubtful election returns just such as these, and in Maine a national Governor will be elected, if at all, by just this means, which the party was created to condemn and avoid. Without desiring to dictate to the party, we would ask, in all cauder, Can the party afford to sufficient number of greenback legislators returns as elected will for the credit of their party fail to attend the organization of the Legislature. In this way a quorum will be prevented of those returned as properly elected, and in that event the fact that the transfer of the arms properly signed and transmitted it will be obeyed, it is believed, quietly and
without resistance from anybody.

Adjutant General Leavitt has not put in an appearance in Hanger. The Commanding Colonel of the

pires on the first Wednesday in January, the day the Legislature meets, and as he has no power t act on that day becoming the function of office, the burden of the deadlock will rest wholly upon the absentees, since the absence of a legal quorum will prevent any official communication being made to the Legislature, without which no election can be had for Governor.

A REPUBLICAN PROGUNDEN

The understanding in Washington, however, is that the republican members holding cartificates, and those who claim to have been elected, will, on the first Wednesday in January, proceed to take cognizance of the fact that there was no by the people of the State, and the Legislature hav-September election will certify the same to the Senate, and in this way Mr. Davis will be chosen Governor. Immediately upon the announcement of th fact he will telegraph President Hayes, setting forth that he has been chosen Governor in accordance with the laws of the State of Maine, and it is said the President will simply reviy by telegraph, addressing Mr. Davis as Governor and felicitating him upon his accession to the guberna-torial office. So far as the Presidential recognition is required that is all that is necessary. is powerless to undo this act, since it cannot enact or resolve except with the approval of the President. It can appoint a joint committee to investigate and may do other things to create a sentiment against the republi-cans, but it cannot do any more. Again, the Supreme Court having decided in the rebellion cases that the court must be governed by the act of the President in such cases, it would be, it is argued, a contempt of the court on the part of Congress to question the signature of Governor Davis to the electoral vote of Maine when it shail be counted in February, 1881. So far as it is known here in Washington the republicans have never thought of using force or intended intimidation on the day of the meeting of the Legislature, but the quiet purpose has been to have the republi-cans returned as elected, and believed to be elected, in their seats at the time appointed for the meeting of the Legislature, and carry out the programme sbove given.

THE PLATES OF CASTEL-GANDOLFO.

VALUABLE MAJOLICA SOLD BY THE POPE-PON-TIFICAL HEIRLOOMS- DECGARED INALIENABLE BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. There is a good deal of excitement in Rome about

what might be styled the affair of the plates of Castel-

gandolfo. A collection of thirty-three plates of high artistic value—some the work of Giorgio d'Urbino and one of Luca della Robbia, which belonged to the ollection at Castel-gandolfo, the Papal villa, was lately sold, with Pope Leo's permission and by the suggestion of a pontifical servant to Signor Giacomini, a Roman dealer in antiquities, and an ex-inspector of police named Paolini, for 22,000 lire. They received a receipt for their money from Cardinal Nina, Secretary of State. The total cost was further increased Sabatucci, the servant above alluded to. formerly employed at Castel-gandolfo, and who sabatucci went to work adroitly, telling the Pone that the plates did not form part of a collection, that there was danger of their being lost one by onand, finally, as a settler, that the subjects on some of them were indecent. He alluded to a design of the Three Graces, which is said is no way to deserve that imputation. The last statement, it is thought, did much to induce Leo XIII. to transgress Papal usage, and to allow the sale. Signor Castellani, the well known collector, offered 8,000 lire more for the well known collector, offered 8,000 lire more for the plates than the buyers, but was too late. Gracomini and Faolini soon sold the plates to the rich Duke della Verdura, an Italian Senator, who lives on the Corso, a native of Sicily and a member of the Reyta, or government tobacco monopoly, who gave them 40,000 lire, obtaining with the plates the Cardinal Secretary's receipt. Soon Gracomini wanted to buy the plates back, offering first 45,000 and finally 50,000 lire. The Duke retused, but suspecting that the offer was made on behalf of the Vatican said very generously that he would restore the Popohis plates for the sum he had paid. It is now suspected that it was Paolini who made the offer through his partner in the first transaction and that he had found a French burchaser at a higher price. The Italian government has sequestrated the collection, which the Duke had kept in Bloma instead of sending it to his palace at Palermo, as he had intended, and has ordered proceedings against a sale of "provenienza turtira." The clerical and liberal papers have had a long discussion about the affair, the tormer contending that the collection was the private property of Pope Plus IX., and the latter that it was the inalicantle property of the Size. papers have had a long discussion about the affair, the torairer contending that the collection was the private property of Pope Pius IX., and the latter that it was the inalicinable property of the State. The Pall Mail Gazette, in alluding to the sifair, says "clearly the plates did not form part of Pio Nono's private property, as the heirs of Giusepps Mastai have already divided his inheritance, and every object was set down in the inventory."

The Vatican claims that the plates would have gradually disappeared, and that really an ex-change of art objects was effected, as the monoy ob-tained was used to purchase a magnifect arras which once belonged to Pope Innocent XIII., and was wanted for the Vatican collection. The Law of Guarantee, for which, curiously, the Duke delia Vordura voted, declares the Vatican, the Lateran Paiace, Castel-gandoifo and all their collections insilenable. This the Pope does not recognize, and naturally. As to the origin of the much talked of plates, the Popolo Romano states that in the Paiace of the Earpello at Florence there are some of the finest collections of majolica of the Remaissance period. They belonged to the Medici, who inherited them from the Dukes of Urbino, and it is not improbable that the present pieces were brought to Rome by some of the Medician Popes.

WHO MINED THE MOSCOW TRACK?

"The letters of various correspondents, some of them in Russia and others in England, tend," says the London Examiner, "to cast the gravest doubts on the alleged attack on the Czar. It is pointed out, with much show of reason, that the Czar was on the point of granting a constitution, which, though very inefficient, was a distinct step on the path of liberalism, and as such extremely obnoxious retrograde party. The imperial elemency had been extended to Mirsky, who clumsily missed General Drentein. The general feeling was, therefore, that a gentler policy was about to be inaugurated by the special will and generosity of the Emperor. The nihilists, revolutionists, et hoc genus omne, had therefore every reason to be grateful to heart of these wretches that they were not only untouched by any conciliatory measures, but actually at once tried to kill the one man who is said by Russia and Russia's friends to be humane and liberal. And they committed this crime in a manner, if possible, still more clumsy and still more stupid than their previous attempts. The police did not interfere with them; they were permitted for three months to dig their well, excavate their gallery, and remove the earth without let or hindrance, in a city, too, where not a child can be removed from one dwelling to another without the cognizance of the authorities. Thus, assisted by this marvellous negligence of the ubiquitous spies, they provided elaborately for the passage of the Czar's train, having loopholed their wall so that there should be no mistake; yet finally they blow up an innocent luggage wagon. Is it not more than extraordinary—is it not incredible—that such clamsiness on the one side and such supineness on the other should thus coincide? touched by any conciliatory measures, but actually

coincide?

"If we suggest the more rational explanation that the reactionary party in Russia has, of course without the consent of the Emperor, organized this attempt on his life as a deterrent against further reforms, we are only expressing what is suspected by all those who know the government of Russia and its regime. Such a scheme for blackening revolution in the eyes of the people would be less surprising but that a similar course has been adopted before. Such things were not entirely unknown in our own country 140 years ago, nor in Ireiand more recently. In Germany the years which followed the French February revolution were marked by the discovery of several pretended plots, and the punishment of many alleged conspirators. In France the Second Empire was accused, rightly or wrongly, with a pretty lavish use of agents proceedars. In Germany we have not yet heard it explained why Nobiling loaded his gun with small shot, nor why he used a shotgun when a whele arenal of rides was at his disposal at the same time.

"We must state our confident opinion that it, as is not improbable, the attempt was "ordered" from St. Petersburg, such an order was sacretly issued, without the knowledge of the Emperor, by the chiefs of the reactionary party. It is much to be regretted that a man of the undoubted intelligence and abilities of the Czar should be thus frightened and cheated into carrying out the repressive policy of men who are Russia's worst enemies." coincide?
"If we suggest the more rational explanation that

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Detectives Titus and Carr, in passing No. 4 James street late last night, heard the cry of "Police!" and rushing in found a man named Thomas